

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Security Controls in Dnepropetrovsk up to 1940/Dnepropetrovsk City Plan

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- Before the German occupation all factories in Dnepropetrovsk were controlled by military guards day and night. Workers had passes they were required to show on entering and leaving. The waterworks and the electric station were fenced and patrolled by one or two guards but it would not have been difficult to sneak in.
- All personnel in Dnepropetrovsk were required to carry a passbook which was about 3"x5", gray with black lettering, about ten pages long and printed in the following languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Armenian, Gruzii, English, and Turkish. There were entries for birthdate, birthplace, marriage details, residence, issuance of ration cards, area of town lived in, and place of work. Every change of residence was recorded.
- There were no fixed check points in the city. A special pass was required to leave town on the railroad but not to walk or ride out. The conductors on the trains checked tickets only but police occasionally checked documents on the trains after 1935.
- It was impossible to prepare forged documents because of the strict control over materials. Rubber for stamps was unobtainable by the civilians.
- No one was allowed to take photographs on the street. It was permissible to own a camera but illegal to photograph anything but family, home and garden. No one ever carried a camera on the street.
- Bereshnyov was the second secretary of the Communist Party in Dnepropetrovsk in 1940. He was tall, blond, healthy and strong.
- The attached overlay for German Map No. G000.9-Y, 38164 Dnepropetrovsk See Enclosure (A) shows installations  except where noted. 50X1
  - DZMO Plant. Construction started approximately in 1928-29. In 1933 three blast furnaces went into operation.
  - Coal-Tar Chemical Plant. The construction began in 1928-29. In 1933 two coke-oven batteries of what was called the Connors system were in operation, and the construction of two more batteries of the same system was almost completed.

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3. Bridge Plant. Before the revolution, it was a workshop in the Petrovskiy Plant. Later it grew into an independent unit and became known as the Plant imeni Molotov. Its chief production was bridges, not only in the territory of the Ukraine but in the entire Soviet Union. The same plant manufactured gas tanks, boilers, and other iron apparatus. In 1932-34 the plant employed about 4,000 workmen working in three shifts.
4. Military Barracks, occupying several blocks, are located on Checherinskaya ulitsa (street).
5. City Prison for criminals.
6. A New Streetcar Line running on Rabochaya ulitsa.
7. Instead of the Red Square, the NKVD building stands there now.
8. The Transport Institute, built outside of the city limits, and constituting, with its dormitories, lecture halls, and laboratories a separate little town.
9. During World War II military forces and equipment were shipped from this station.
10. Military barracks on Lagernaya ulitsa.

NOTE (a) "Petrowskiy" factory had five iron blast furnaces, charged with layers of coke and iron ore alternated to a height of 30 ft. Approximately 20,000 people worked here in 1940.

NOTE (b) The "Komintern" and "Karl Marx" factories in 1943 were bigger than shown on the map. These two plants approximated the size of the "Petrowskiy" factory.

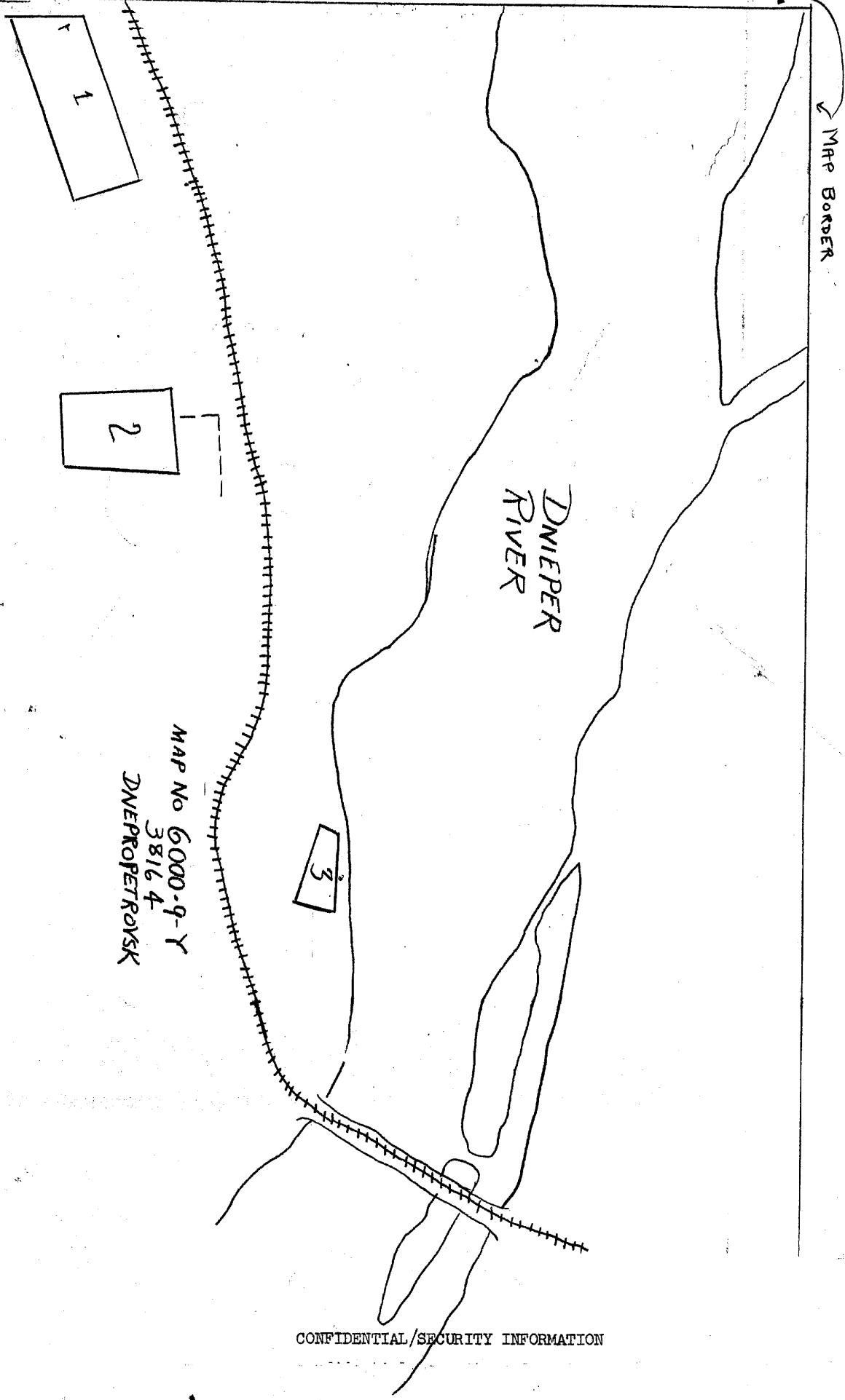
NOTE (c) The Lenin factory, designated on the map by (10), manufactured munitions primarily. The machinery was all evacuated to the Urals in 1940.

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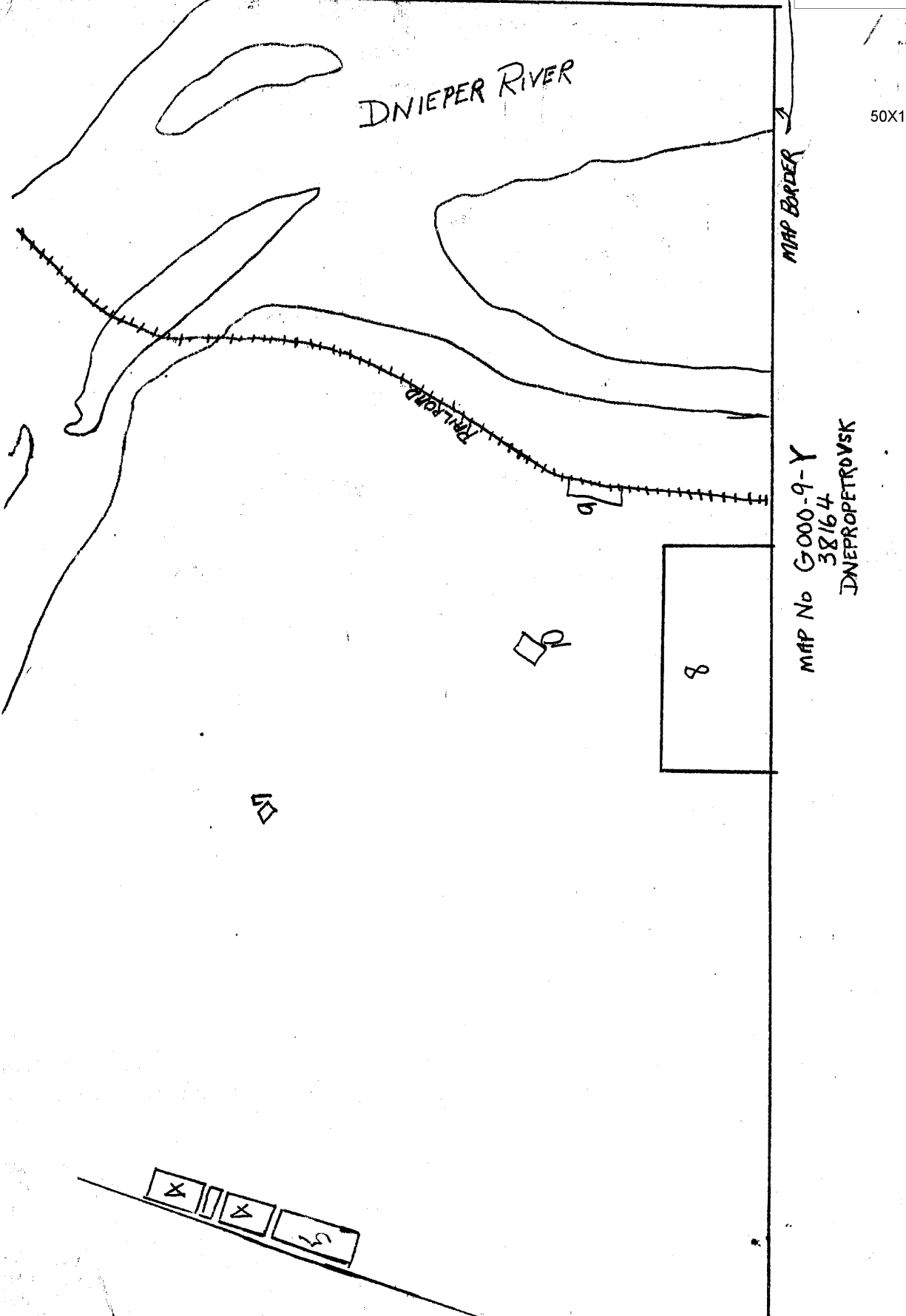
Enclosure (A): Two Part Overlay for German Map No G000.9-Y, 38164 Dnepropetrovsk Showing Installations as of 1940, Except Where Noted

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MAP No G000-9-Y  
38164  
DNEPROPETROVSK

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